

this had been viewed by Southern men. He reminded the South of the convulsions on the Missouri question, contrasting their antipathies at that time with their indifference now.

Mr. BRONSON justified the course of the committee in reporting the bill. It was true that the lands had not been open for sale; but the Indian title had been extinguished in a large portion of them, and they would soon be thrown into market. Although the settlers had not a fee-simple in their farms, many of them had leases, and were legally on the soil; others held pre-emption rights, and would become citizens as soon as the lands were proclaimed and land offices established. A section of country extending three hundred miles up the Mississippi, and from fifty to eighty miles west of it, and containing some of the richest and most fertile land in America, would be shortly thrown open for sale. Mr. D. denied the principle that Territorial Government should not precede land sales. The very opposite principle was true, and had been acted on in all the Territories. Pre-emption laws would be passed, and adventures would go into the wilderness; and it would be as easy to stop the rising of the sun, as this course of things in America. The part of wisdom was to provide for it. There lay to the west of the Mississippi an extent of territory much larger than the State of New York; and, from its situation, the people had different interests and feelings, in many respects, from those of the portion of the territory east of the Mississippi, and it was extremely inconvenient to them to have their seat of Government, as at present, across the river. He complimented Mr. Thompson on the frankness with which he had stated his objections to the bill, but reminded him that, however the object of this measure might threaten the South, it was a necessary evil, and that the Union of Northern States, the ordinance of 1787 provided for one new one within the former Northwestern Territory, and the rejection of this bill could not prevent it. East Wisconsin was rapidly filling with people, and, as soon as it contained 60,000, they might demand a State organization, and it could not be denied them.

As to the case of Texas, that was wholly different; Texas was a portion of foreign soil, but these new States were to be formed out of our own territory.

Mr. POPE corroborated these views, and quoted a provision in the treaty of Louisiana, in which it was solemnly stipulated that the whole of that region should be incorporated into the United States. The new States, which the gentleman seemed so much to dread, were not ready for admission, and had not asked it. That question, therefore, did not yet come up. East Wisconsin had asked, and a bill was now reported to admit her into the Union.

He deprecated the attempt to draw a line between free States and slave States in the valley of the Mississippi. It was utterly vain. The population of that valley was one and indivisible in feeling and interest, and so they must ever remain. As to the fact that the population of the proposed Territory consisted of squatters, the more extensively that was true the stronger was the argument for the bill. If those people had got our land, the sooner we put laws on them the better.

He alluded to the ordinance of 1787, which was one and indivisible in feeling and interest, and so they must ever remain. As to the fact that the population of the proposed Territory consisted of squatters, the more extensively that was true the stronger was the argument for the bill. If those people had got our land, the sooner we put laws on them the better.

Mr. THOMPSON observed that what Mr. Bronson had said about the ordinance of 1787 afforded but another instance to show with what candor men sometimes understood to instruct others in what they did not understand themselves. When that ordinance was examined, it would be found that this famous man's nest which the honorable gentleman had discovered did not contain so much as the shell of an egg. The ordinance did not assign the Mississippi as the western boundary of the new State of which the gentleman had spoken. Mr. T. then read from the ordinance, to show that it was couched in terms which could not now be complied with; and, therefore no argument lay from the boundaries there assigned. The Mississippi was the western boundary of the Government territory, and the line since acquired Louisiana, and might extend to the west without violating the spirit of the ordinance. As to waiting as proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Pope), till these new States came knocking at the door of Congress for admission, it would then be too late to raise the question; now was the time to consider it, before they were too late to raise the question.

Mr. S. spoke with some severity against squatters, and the system of pre-emption. He never would sanction such a bill as this till those people had been lawfully punished for seizing on what was not theirs. He would be for going with an armed force, and putting them out by the strong hand. If this Government could not protect what was its own property, it was time it was dissolved. He denied any advantage from scattering our population over new regions, and contended that the nation would be happier and more prosperous if restrained within narrower limits. As to the question of free and slave States, he had resolved not to speak on it in that House; but he kept his eyes open, and transmitted to his constituents a faithful and minute account of all that was said and done here which had any reference to that subject. It was but a few days since he had heard of the capture of the schooner, and the same gentlemen from whom they came were now very eager to establish a new Territory, and have the Indian title extinguished, preparatory to white settlements. He invited them, if they were so much opposed to fraudulent Indian treaties, to oppose with him, the purchase of any more land for all the rest of the world, and would contend that the nation would be wiser, and the United States had land enough; our people did not need any more. He was against buying any more. This was the true line of policy, though he had little hope of ever seeing it adopted.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, defended the bill with earnestness, insisting that it was in strict accordance with the uniform practice of the Government heretofore. He was surprised at the course of Mr. Morse, who seemed to think that Congress should never erect two Territories contiguous to each other, and must, therefore, create a Territory of Iowa till Wisconsin became a State. He quoted numerous instances in our past history which had been done. There was no need of the population should be free. If their number should be five thousand, they might be erected into a Territory. The Government was for men, not for lands. And there were many, if not more, people now in Iowa than had been in all the other Territories put together when they were successfully erected. The Committee on Indian Affairs had had credible evidence that there were forty thousand people now in that region of the West, and the tide of emigration was rushing in with increasing strength. As to the fears of Southern gentlemen from the erection of new States at the North, the rejection of this bill would not help the matter; it neither elevated nor retarded the event those gentlemen feared. As soon as the requisite number of population should be erected into a new State, an additional reason why the people west of the Mississippi should be placed under a separate Territorial Government was, that the privileges of the five per cent. fund for roads, &c. did not extend to them, as it did to the States which were out of the Northwest Territory. He hoped the bill would not be rejected.

The question being now put on Mr. Mason's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, it was rejected without a count.

Senate, June 1st.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, all but white males were expressly excluded from the right of suffrage under the bill.

A child's death is thus beautifully described:

In some rude spot where vulgar herbage grows,
If chance a violet rises, it is there alone,
The careful gardener moves it to its home,
To thrive and flourish a nobler bed.
Such was thy fate, dear child,
Thy opening such!

Pre-eminence in early bloom was shown:
For earth, too good perhaps;
And loved too much;
Heaven saw and early marked thee for its own.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:
Tuesday Morning, July 3, 1838.

¶We hope every Abolitionist will read our article on the first page, entitled "Work for Abolitionists."

¶Texas.—We were not among those who were deceived by the Annexation-game. We forewarned our readers again and again, that slaveholders had not abandoned this nefarious project; that it was permitted only to slumber until a more convenient season, and that all the movements in Texas, with regard to withdrawing its petition for annexation, were delusive. Nothing, we were sure, but the demonstration of public opinion at the North, had prevented the annexation; and hereafter can prevent it, but the vigilant, unabated, united opposition of the free states. Certainly enough is known of the pro-slavery proclivity of the Administration, to convince any one, that no sacrifice will be thought too dear to propitiate the favor and secure the support of the South.

We intend to republish Mr. Adams' speech as it appears in the Intelligence.

¶Whether Abolition be a foul demon, or not, it assuredly is a rich fountain of poetic inspiration. Read Whittier's exquisite poem on our fourth page; and read again the "Toc-in" of Pierpont. But where is the Poet Laureate of slavery?

¶It will be seen that Mr. Adams has been making a great speech in the House on the Texas question. We commence to-day its publication from the National Intelligencer. He has exhibited the Committee on Foreign Affairs in their true character. Surely never did people endure more contempt than the American people are compelled to endure at the hands of their servants. Hundreds of thousands of petitions, and the solemn resolutions of State Legislatures, touching a question of life and death to the people, referred to a Committee which, regardless of decency, justice, the rights of the people and the rules of the House, dares to make a report without having bestowed five minutes' consideration on the matters committed to their charge!

INDIANA IS COMING.

In a letter dated Richmond, Wayne co., Ia., 6th Month 15th, Messrs. P. and K. Grave write as follows:

"At a meeting of the middle Fork of White-Water Anti-Slavery Soc., held 12th of 5th Mo., 1838, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That in responding to the call from Decatur county, we heartily unite in their proposal; and as friends of Liberty and the Rights of Man, we comply therewith by sending to the editor of the Philanthropist the undersigned names, members of our Society."

Jacob Grave, Pres.; Israel French, Pusey Grave, David I. Grave, Gibson Teas, Samuel Mitchell, John McCormick, Elihu Cox, Allen Grave, Nathan Grave, Enos Grave, sen., Abel Shields, Rowland Read, Stephen Teas.

At a meeting of the Richmond Anti-Slavery Society, held 26th of 5th Mo., 1838, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That we respond to the call from the Decatur county Anti-Slavery Society, by forwarding to the editor of the Philanthropist the names of the members of this Society."

John Seiler, Pres.; E. B. Quiner, Wm. Brown, S. Smith, Wm. Mansfield, Edwin Swain, F. B. Loveland, N. K. Quiner, P. Loveland, D. S. Campbell, H. B. Payne, Jno. Phelps, C. Hunt, Howell Grave, Francis Delby, Wm. A. Morgan, E. Vicas, E. Smith, Jno. Hutton, P. Crocker, P. Crocker, sen., Enos Grave, jun., Willis Lindsay, S. Seaford, Joseph Ogborne, Z. P. Bryson, Milton Grave, J. Patterson, Maurice Place, S. Lester, W. Vicas, Kersey Grave, sen.; Rhoda Lindsay, C. Lindsay, M. Jennings, E. A. Lindsay, E. J. Derrickson, D. B. Derrickson, Amy Prior, N. Allen, R. Cox, E. Grave, C. Horner, R. J. Cox, C. Swain, B. Phelps, A. Crocker, J. Crocker, A. H. Cox, Elizabeth Phelps, M. Phelps, R. J. Teas, Elizabeth Phelps.

From the foregoing our readers will learn, that many of the Friends in Indiana are about to cooperate with us.

The subjoined names have been forwarded to us by Rev. M. H. Wilder.

Uriah Rose, John Rose, Ab. Rose, Benjamin Crocker, Isaac Dubois, Neri Ogden, John Colon, Rev. M. H. Wilder, Bath, Union co.; Dr. Ziba Casterline, Jeremiah M. Oakes, Samuel Macready, Samuel McCurdy, James Thomas, Saml. M. Cane, John Hughes, J. C. Cunningham, Elizabeth Franklin co.—John C. Reddish, Billingsville, Union co.

The friends in Fairfield recommend the Convention to be held on the first Wednesday in September, at the "Sand Creek church." (Where this is we do not know. We suppose it must be either in Fairfield or Bath.)

Mr. Wilder in his letter says,—"Can you not procure a delegation from the Parent Society to attend our meeting?" (If they do not send a delegation they will neglect their duty, that's all—or rather that is our opinion. Surely Indiana needs help.) "I do not expect a large Convention, yet it is not the less important that one should be held. Our State has abundant materials for Abolitionists, but it must be aroused and brought into the work. We need an agent. In fact without one, we shall always be on the back ground. We have a society at Bath, 2 miles from this place, (Fairfield), 12 miles West of Ohio; with 25 members. It was organized in March last. I shall probably send you another list of names before the 30th of the month; but I thought I ought to let you know what we were doing now."

We invite attention to the following communication from Messrs. P. and K. Grave.

"In conformity with a request of some of our Anti-Slavery friends of Decatur co., and an appointment of the Middle Fork of White Water Anti-Slavery Society, we have been seeking out a place, making arrangements, &c. for the proposed Anti-Slavery Convention. For this purpose a few days ago we rode out to Milton, a village situated in the western part of this county, where we procured accommodations. We obtained, on application to the trustees, the privilege of occupying a large, commodious public school house, 44 feet long and 22 wide, and furnished with seats. Our reasons for preferring this section of the state for the Convention, if the circumstance of its being about the center of representation, (as we presume it will be, calculating by the average distance of the present anti-slavery organizations, there being but few societies formed in the western part of the State) is not sufficient, & few remarks descriptive of its advantages for that purpose, may serve as the additional reason.

"Milton is situated about 20 miles from the Eastern line of the State, in the midst of one of the most populous sections of the state—surrounded on every hand by large and beautiful farms. From one position this, with four other villages may be grasped in one view—all of which are situated on or near the great National road. Other advantages might also be enumerated, as its near situation to Ohio, thus accommodating those of our members residing on the western frontier of that State; also making it better accessible to our eastern friends of other states, the attendance of whom we will not only gladly welcome, but do respectfully invite on the occasion. Judging from the interest that seems to be manifested in and about Milton in relation to the proposed Convention, we presume a numerous attendance from that place and neighborhood may be expected on the occasion, which will doubtless contribute to render the Convention interesting and profitable. The expenditure of dissenting opinions is expected to be offered on the occasion. And for the honor of Milton we will say to one and all, that the slightest fear of mobs or outrage need not be apprehended by any.—She is not yoked with slavery. She is not so recklessly regardless of the 'peculiar interests' of oppression as to wage a war of blows and blood against the breath of words. We hope that every citizen in the great cause of human liberty—every friend to the slave and integrity of the Union in the State, will respond promptly to the call from Decatur co. To say the least, we will not abandon the

prospect of a Convention being called as soon as practicable. We propose the first Second Day (Monday) in the 9th Month, (September), to convene at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let us meet free and many. Indiana is in the rear. Let her then ply her strength with redoubled zeal and diligence. We should almost do injustice to our feelings not to say that our deepest interests are involved in the project of a convention. The cries of a suffering people, the warnings of oppression, and the voice of conscience simultaneously cry out, come let us reason together. Let us link our faith, buckle on our armor, concentrate our energies, move forward in perfect concert, till the giant of oppression shall yield before the mighty phalanx of moral force. The trumpet-call invitation bursts from every quarter. Warnings, entreaties, solicitations are showering around us to impel us onward in the great cause of liberty and humanity. And shall we sleep or shall we act?

"We remain with unceasing respect,
thine in the cause of the oppressed,
"KERSEY GRAVE,
PUSEY GRAVE."

Milton is in the south-western part of Wayne county and quite convenient to the people of Franklin and Decatur counties. Our friends in these three counties as well as in Jefferson will therefore find no difficulty, we presume, in agreeing on Milton as a suitable place for the Convention.

Three other places it will be remembered, have been named,—Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Greencastle. Indianapolis is in the centre of the State, but there is, we believe, no society there, and there is no assurance that it would furnish the necessary accommodations. Crawfordsville and Greencastle are both far over in the western part of the State, removed some distance from those counties in which abolitionists are most numerous, and too far off to secure the attendance of many of the friends from Ohio. Carroll and Cass counties are in the northern half of the State, but Logansport the farthest point in this direction from which we could expect many abolitionists, is only about one hundred and twenty miles from Milton. These are the two principal abolition counties in the northern part of the State, and we doubt not that the friends there would be quite willing, in view of all the advantages presented by Milton, that it should be selected as the place of meeting. As for Morgan, Monroe, and Owen counties, they would find it still more convenient.

All seem to agree that the time for holding it should be somewhere in the earlier part of September.

We hope that in our next number we shall be able to announce with certainty both time and place.

CINCINNATI RIOTS.—A wrong impression prevails with some persons, in regard to the prosecution of the Cincinnati rioters. Why, it is asked, were not the influential citizens, who engaged in the doings of the Market-house meeting and its Committee—why were they not prosecuted? Why must the whole weight of the law fall on the minor culprits in the affair? One of the counsel for the prosecution dwelt at much length on this point, and took occasion from it to argue that the Abolitionists were cowardly, sneaking, mean-spirited, &c. This person is welcome to his opinion, and we are very sure that no abolitionist will give himself any anxiety about it. But, for the satisfaction of many of our friends we will state, that it was the earnest desire of the Executive Committee of the State Society, that Mr. Pugh would bring his suit against the officers of the Market-house meeting and the more prominent members of the Market-house committee; for the guilt of these individuals was regarded as peculiarly aggravated. But, their desire was decidedly overruled by the advice of counsel.

We are not aware that Abolitionists have ever been distinguished by an undue reverence for great men.

THE SOUTH REQUIRES IT.—One of the witnesses on the late trial of the rioters, testified that one of the defendants in conversation with him had approved the destruction of the Philanthropist press, remarking that "the South required a demonstration of that kind!" The South required it! exalted motive!

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We are informed that we were mistaken in stating that Judge Wright was one of the counsel employed by the defendants in the Riot-trial.

THE LAST WESTERN MESSENGER, contains a good article on the subject of "Negro Apprenticeship in the West Indies." Such an article is peculiarly seasonable in Kentucky, in view of the agitation of the Convention-question. The editors of that State (we would suggest with much deference) could not do a better thing just now, than bring before their readers the whole truth in relation to Emancipation in the British colonies. It certainly is not the part of wisdom for a community which contemplates the ultimate abolition of slavery within its limits, to shut out the light of that noble act of justice, by which 800,000 slaves were at once transformed into free laborers.

THE GREENTOWN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at its annual meeting, April 3, 1838, elected the following officers for the present year. Wm. Karanagh, pres.; Robt. Wilson, sec'y.; Solomon Flagg, treasurer.

THE CHURCH.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Troy Conference.

This Conference met in Keeseville, (N. Y.) June 8th. The same course of proceedings was attempted against Abolitionists, as had been pursued in the New York Conference. In the examination of character such questions were asked as the following:—"Does the brother circulate Zion's Watchman?" "Is he the author of such and such communications, published in the Watchman?" "Did the brother attend the Uica Convention?" "Is the brother the individual whose name is attached to a letter published in the Watchman approving the Uica Convention?"

The Watchman furnishes some rare specimens of folly.

One "brother" was objected to because he had published certain communications in this proscribed paper. His case was referred to a committee, which, after receiving his confession that he had been imprudent in the use of language, and manifested a bad spirit in his articles, reported favorably. Thereupon his character was passed.

Another "brother" at an early session of the Conference, in debate with a few of the preachers on slavery, had said—"That if the Christian Advocate and Journal should be opened to the full and free discussion of the subject, nearly all our preachers and people would become abolitionists." When his character was called up for examination,

it was objected to on account of this saying, and "some other similar remarks equally objectionable." His case was referred to a committee; he confessed before them his imprudence; the report was favorable, and his character passed, but his ordination was withheld.

Rev. Mr. Howe said that he considered the Watchman "one of the most wicked and abominable papers in the world." S. Beckley says—"I was introduced to brother Howe and called him brother. He said he wished he could call me brother, but he could not; he regarded me as a poor back-sliding—but still loved me in common with other sinners." He said he must regard every supporter of Zion's Watchman as an enemy to the church; they are not, they cannot be his friends; and he wished that every abolitionist would leave the church without delay.

"An aged and respectable brother in this Conference, during its present session, gave the following definition of abolitionism:—'It is,' said he, 'to take a nigger on your back, and run over the Advocate and Journal, the Bishops and General Conference, trampling them all under foot.'"

Several "brethren" were arraigned before the Conference; but, according to Mr. Beckley, not a single point of doctrine was retraced, nor any doubt expressed with regard to the utility and correctness of abolition-measures, by any one of the abolition members. They would do nothing more than acknowledge some imprudences which had been betrayed in their efforts to advance a good cause.

An attempt was also made to pass a proscriptive resolution against the Watchman, similar to that which had been adopted by the New York Conference, but it did not succeed.

One remark. The great object of the ruling men in the Methodist Episcopal church in the East is, to exterminate Abolition. These strange and unjustifiable measures are taken against their ministers, simply because they are abolitionists. True, this is not assigned as the reason; it is found convenient to arraign them because they have written a certain article, or taken a certain paper, or attended a certain convention. These however are only the acts by which their abolitionism is manifested. If they did not do something, they would be no abolitionists. But it is precisely, because they do something, because they act out their abolition principles, that they are thus subjected to such inquisitorial despotism.

Persistence in this attempt to coerce conscience, to tyrannize over men's opinions, while it can avail nothing towards the protection of the "peculiar institutions of the South," will most assuredly endanger, and in all probability, subvert the peculiar institutions of the M. E. Church.

"NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—A committee of five was appointed to consider and report on the propriety of recommending to the General Conference, so to alter the discipline, as to admit no slave-holder to the church. This report will have to be considered and acted on in every annual conference in the Union, prior to the next General Conference, 1840. The cry of 'wholly refrain' is thus nullified. At the education meeting the speakers were Dr. Fisk and Mr. True, the persecutor and the persecuted.

"Dr. Bangs has been elected an honorary secretary of the American Bible Society.

"Those who recollect the circumstances under which he formerly resigned the same office, will not be surprised should he yet be enrolled as a dignitary of the Anti-Slavery Society."—Emancipator.

Methodist Protestants—Education of Colored People.

There is a Manual Labor institution for the education of youth, located within a little distance of Lawrenceburg, Indiana. It is a Methodist Protestant church-institution, under the control of the Ohio Annual Conference, and from its establishment about two years since up to the present time, has depended chiefly for its success on the Rev. John Clark, principal agent and superintendent.

A colored boy, the son of Major —, of Wheeling, twelve or fourteen years of age, who had received a very liberal education for his years, was lately sent by Rev. Nicholas Sneathen to be placed under the care of Mr. Clark, with the understanding on his father's part, that he was to have such educational facilities as might be thought proper. Major — is a respectable and wealthy colored citizen of Wheeling, a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and a contributor to the College to the amount of \$133, \$33 of which have been paid. One of his sons is now a student in one of the Eastern Colleges.

The arrival of the lad at the Lawrenceburg institution created quite a sensation. A vulgar fellow who works on the college farm was greatly scandalized; symptoms of disaffection elsewhere broke out; certain negro-haters took care to spread strange stories in the village; the boy was insulted and abused; while Mr. Clark and his family were subjected to the rudest insolence and the meanest persecution, and threatened with lynch-law. Meantime Mr. Clark had written to the Board of Trustees at Cincinnati, for instructions. An answer was returned, to which were appended the names of four or five trustees,—the purport of which was, that as the "contributions were made and the institution got up for the instruction of white persons, colored students could not be admitted." Another letter of the same date was also forwarded, "purporting to be written by order of the Board, requesting the immediate removal of the colored person from the college farm." Before the reception of the letter, Mr. Clark, finding himself unable to protect the poor lad against abuse, returned him to his father.

What renders the whole affair peculiarly disgraceful to the Trustees, is, that the prime mover of all this silly excitement and mean mischief, was the vulgar man already referred to, who seemed to have had more influence with them than had their faithful agent Mr. Clark.

It will be nothing more than bare justice for the Board to refund to Major —, the \$33 he has paid them, and also to release him from the balance of his engagement.

Several of our abolition friends are subscribers to this institution. They will readily determine what course to pursue. Henceforth, until the Trustees choose to change their position, let every body know that the Methodist Protestant College near Lawrenceburg, is in league with the oppressor.

(For the Philanthropist.)

The Two General Assemblies.

To HORACE NYE, Esq. of Putnam:

Dear Brother,—I had intended, immediately after my return from Philadelphia, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor—enclosing a memorial to the General Assembly on the subject of slavery,

from the female members of the church of Putnam. But having been hindered hitherto, a number of considerations now induce me to do it publicly.

The Memorial came into my hands on the evening after the formation of the Two Assemblies. For various reasons I considered neither of them as the constitutional assembly of the Presbyterian church; and had refused to sit as a commissioner in either. I was anxious, however, to have some action on the Memorial wherever it would be most likely to do good. There seemed to be but little hope from the Old School party. For some years past they have discovered a disposition to trample the right of petition, and the constitution itself under their feet, rather than permit the sin of slavery to be touched. And it has since appeared in the minutes of their convention for prayer and consultation; that the members had solemnly pledged themselves to one another, that "the subject of slavery should not be agitated or discussed in the session of the ensuing General Assembly." As it regards the New School Assembly, I had just as little hope. There appeared to be no disposition in that body publicly to lift a finger against slavery until it became popular to do so. The opinion often expressed by the members in conversation was, "that it would be very improper to meddle with that exciting subject now." Still I considered it important to have their decision. The opinion prevailed to some extent in the West, last year, that those who in any way opposed the New School party, were unfriendly to the cause of abolition. Besides, it seemed reasonable to suppose, that those whose sympathies were so moved for those synods which had been stripped of their ecclesiastical privileges by an act of despotism, would at least open their mouth in behalf of nearly three millions of their fellow-men, many of them their brethren in Christ, deprived of their wives and children, stripped of the ownership of their own bodies, and, above all, forcibly deprived of the means which God has given to save their souls. Accordingly, to meet what I supposed the wishes of the memorialists in Putnam, and to save myself from reflections, the Memorial, through a member of the Assembly from Michigan, was laid before the committee of bills and overtures. On the next day that member informed me that a leading member of the committee had expressed his utter unwillingness to take up the Memorial. On the same day a leading member of the Assembly expressed to me his wish that it should be withdrawn, and his fears that considering the sensitiveness of our southern brethren, to meddle with that exciting subject would ruin them. He was informed that it could not be taken back.

The appearance of the following minute of their doings, which I saw yesterday in a New York paper, copied from the Philadelphia Observer the organ of that party, puts the extinguisher on all hope of help from that Assembly.

"The committee to whom were referred sundry memorials on the subject of slavery, reported, that the applicants for reasons satisfactory to themselves, have withdrawn their papers. Whereupon the committee were discharged. The report was adopted."

How are we to understand this? Did the memorialists [the applicants] take stage and arrive in Philadelphia just in time to avow their conversion, and take back their papers? Will any one stultify that grave Assembly by supposing that by the applicants, they mean the member or members of their own body through whose hands memorials from a distance happened to come before them? No doubt that member could find satisfactory reasons for consenting to send back the memorial. Nearly three millions of slaves in the South, "for reasons satisfactory to themselves," have withdrawn their applications for freedom, or have never presented them. The truth is, this Minute is a bungling attempt to gain popular favor by avoiding the question of slavery. And it shows how easy it is for merely cunning men, by a little shuffling to outwit themselves, and then perhaps, chuckle at the trick which they fancy they have played on their neighbors.

In the days of our Lord, (Luke xx. 1—3,) "the chief priests and scribes, with the elders of the people," (the only orthodox and constitutional assembly opposed to repentance of ALL their sins), were applied to for a decision on the following important question:—"The baptism of John, was it from Heaven or of men?" This was one of the exciting questions of those times. And to those who were afraid of mobs, it was a very delicate question. And they thus debated it. "If we shall say, from Heaven; he will say, why then believed ye him not? But and if we say, of men; all these people will stone us; for they are persuaded that John was a prophet." Accordingly, though not in favor of the principle of lying, they resolved to arrive at the following conclusion—"We can not tell." What an improvement it would have been had they just announced to the public, as an extract from their minutes that, the applicant for reasons satisfactory to himself, had withdrawn the question.

It is evident from the minutes of the Two Assemblies in Philadelphia, that they are engaged in a hard race for slaveholding favor; and to consistent abolitionists it will be a matter of but little concern which wins the prize. It is hoped that we will avoid all entanglements which would hinder obedience to the high command—"Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of such as are appointed for destruction. Open thy mouth, judge righteousness, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."

Respectfully, S. CROTHERS.

Greenfield, June 9, 1838.

Reformed Presbyterians—Western Presbytery.

Bellefontaine, O., June 20, 1838.

Dr. BAILEY:

Dear Sir,—My last, dated Oxford, was written on my way to Bloomington, Ia., to a meeting of Presbytery. During a protracted meeting of four days, in the congregation of that place, in which brother McFarland and myself preached every day, we had much abolition discussion, and were attentively heard and well received. Brother McFarland delivered a long lecture to a very respectable audience, among which were a number of students of the College in the village. The leaven of Abolition is working rapidly. It is the common every-day talk.

The following resolutions were passed by the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian

church on the 5th of June, and were ordered to be sent to the Philanthropist and Emancipator for publication. They are at your pleasure in whole or in part.

1. Resolved, That slavery is a sin of the highest magnitude, and like every other sin, should be abolished immediately.

2. Resolved, That this sin rests chiefly on the churches, which, refuse either to make it a term of communion—condemn it in principle and practice—or give it a prominent place in their public administrations.

3. Resolved, That all attempts, by slaveholding churches, to spread the gospel abroad among the heathen, or to inculcate its maxims at home, are grossly inconsistent, and hypocritical—are calculated to favor infidelity—close the door of access to the heathen world—bring reproach upon the cause of Christ—quench the Holy Spirit—ward the wheels of reformation, and roll back to dawn of the Millennial day.

4. Resolved, That the conduct of those who admit slavery to be a great sin, while they attempt to vindicate it from God's Word, furnishes the infidel with a most powerful argument against divine truth, and renders christianity the derision of the scoffer.

5. Resolved, That every professed christian is guilty before God, and his fellow-man, who does not open his mouth for the dumb, and pray for the temporal and spiritual deliverance of the down-trodden slave.

6. Resolved, That every apology for the slaveholder, rivets faster the chains of the slave, and involves the apologist in the sin of slavery.

7. Resolved, That every christian should make common cause against the persecution and murder of the western martyr, Lovejoy, and should respond to the cry of his blood, issuing from the ground against the blood-spilling monster, slavery.

8. Resolved, That all under our care be exhorted to give the subject of slavery a prominent place in their contentings against the sins of the land in which we live, and to consider the doctrines of our church on this head, as forming an important part of the "present truth,"—and the testimony of "the two witnesses." Rev. xi. 3.—xii. 11.

Yours for the slave, J. B. JOHNSTON.

THE SOUTHERN HERALD—ALABAMA.

A slaveholder from Alabama lately furnished us with the names of several papers in that state, with which he thought we might procure an exchange. The Philanthropist was accordingly forwarded to them, with the usual request. One of them (the Southern Herald, of Marion,) in return notices our "distinguishing kindness" at some length, and then proceeds—

"What object the editor of the Philanthropist had in view in sending us his paper we are unable to tell. It was to enlighten us on the subject of slavery, and give us a correct idea of its enormity. But that, however, as it may, we are inclined to think the Philanthropist labors of the editor might have been called into requisition at a point nearer home, and if those sheets that are sent to the South, to convey lessons of morality to the so styled ignorant and grossly immoral slaveholder, were distributed among the citizens of Cincinnati, and as violent attacks made upon the glaring immoralities of that place, as upon one of our civil institutions, if we should not look for every desirable effect, we should at all events form a more exalted idea of the genuineness of the professor of morality, and the purity of the Philanthropist is issued. Strange, indeed, that any of the citizens of Cincinnati, whose hearts are overflowing with the purest feelings of benevolence, should be compelled to look to a point so distant as the South, for an object on which to shower the superabundance of their philanthropy. Strange, indeed, that in a city so pregnant with vice and wickedness as Cincinnati notoriously is, the great and the good should not have formed more correct conceptions of the mode of operation, in order to effect their desired reformation in the morality of the American people. If the editor of the Philanthropist had been under whose supervision the Philanthropist is issued, Strange, indeed, that any of the citizens of Cincinnati, whose hearts are overflowing with the purest feelings of benevolence, should be compelled to look to a point so distant as the South, for an object on which to shower the superabundance of their philanthropy. Strange, indeed, that in a city so pregnant with vice and wickedness as Cincinnati notoriously is, the great and the good should not have formed more correct conceptions of the mode of operation, in order to effect their desired reformation in the morality of the American people. If the editor of the Philanthropist had been under whose supervision the Philanthropist is issued, Strange, indeed, that any of the citizens of Cincinnati, whose hearts are overflowing with the purest feelings of benevolence, should be compelled to look to a point so distant as the South, for an object on which to shower the superabundance of their philanthropy.

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POETRY.

The following thrilling Poem was read at one of the literary meetings by CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

ADDRESS.

Read at the opening of Pennsylvania Hall.

Not with the splendours of the day of old—
The spoils of nations, and barbaric gold—
No weapons wrested from the fields of blood,
Where dark and stern the unyielding Roman stood,
And the proud eagles of his cohorts saw
A world, war-wasted, crouching to his law—
Nor blazoned out—nor banners floating gay,
Like those which sweep along the Appian way,
When, to the welcome of imperial Rome,
The victor warrior came in triumph home,
And trumpet peal, and shouting wild and high,
Stirred the blue quiet of the Italian sky—
But calm, and grateful, prayerful and sincere,
As Christian freemen only, gathering here,
We dedicate our fair and lofty Hall,
Pillar and arch, entablature and wall,
As Virtue's shrine—as Liberty's abode—
Sacred to Freedom, and to Freedom's God!

O! loftier Hall, "neath brighter skies than these,
Stood darkly mirrored in the Egean seas,
Pillar and shrine—and life-like statues seen,
Graciously and pure, the marble shafts between—
Where glorious Athens from her rocky hill
Saw Art and Beauty subject to her will—
And the chaste temple, and the classic grove—
The hall of ages—and the bowers of love,
And fane, and column, graced the shores, and gave
Their shadows to the blue Saronic wave;
And statelier rose on Tiber's winding side,
The Pantheon's dome—the Coliseum's pride—
The Capitol, whose arches backward flung
The deep, clear cadence of the Roman tongue—
Whence stern decrees, like words of fate, went forth
To the awed nations of a conquered earth,
Where the proud Caesars in their glory came,
And Brutus lightened from his lips of flame!

Yet in the porches of Athena's halls,
And in the shadow of her stately walls,
Lurked the sad bondman, and his tears of woe
Wet the cold marble with unheeded flow;
And fetters clanked beneath the silver dome
Of the proud Pantheon of imperious Rome.
O! not for him—the chained and stricken slave—
By Tiber's shore, or blue Egean's wave,
In the thronged forum, or the senate's hall,
The bold lip pleaded, and the warm heart beat—
No soul of sorrow melted at his pain—
No tear of pity rusted on his chain!

But this fair Hall to Truth and Freedom given,
Pledged to the Right before all earth and Heaven,
A free arena for the strife of mind,
To cease, or rest, or color unconfin'd,
Shall thrill with echoes such as ne'er of old
From Roman Hall, or Grecian Temple rolled;
Thoughts shall find utterance, such as never yet
The Propylæa of the Forum met.

Beneath its roof no gladiator's strife
Shall win applause with the waste of life—
No lordly fight urge the barbarous game,
No wanton Leda glory in her shame,
But here the tear of sympathy shall flow
As the ear listens to the tale of woe—
Here in stern judgment of the oppressor's wrong,
Shall strong rebuking thrill on Freedom's tongue—
No partial justice hold its unequal scale,
No pride of caste a brother's rights assail—
No tyrant's mandates echo from this wall,
Holy to Freedom and the Rights of All!

But a fair field, where mind may clash with mind,
Free as the sunshine and the chainless wind;
Where the high truth is fixed on Truth alone,
And bonds and fetters from the soul are thrown;
Where wealth, and rank, and worldly pomp and might,
Yield to the presence of the True and Right.

And fitting is it that this Hall should stand
Where Pennsylvania's Founder led his band,
From the blue waters, Delaware!—to press
The virgin verdure of the wilderness.

Here, where all Europe with amazement saw
The soul's high freedom trammelled by no law;
Here, where the fierce and warlike forest-men
Gathered, in peace, around the home of Peace,
Awed by the weapons Love alone had given,
Drawn from the holy armour of Heaven—
Where Nature's voice against the bondman's wrong
First found an earnest and indignant tongue—
Where Lay's bold message to the proud was borne;
And Keith's rebuke, and Franklin's meek scorn!

Fitting is it that here, where Freedom first
From her fair feet shook off the old world's dust,
Spread her white pinions to our western land,
And her free tresses to our sunshine cast,
One Hall should stand redeemed from Slavery's ban—
One Temple sacred to the Rights of Man!

O! if the spirits of the parted come,
Visiting angels, to their olden home—
From the dead fathers of the land look forth
From their fair dwellings, to the things of earth—
Is it a dream that with their eyes of love,
They gaze now on us from the bowers above?

Lay's angel soul—and Benet's mild,
Steadfast faith, yet gentle as a child—
Meek-hearted Woolman, and that brother band,
The sorrowing exiles from their Father Land,
Leaving their homes in Kriesheim's bowers of vine,
And the blue beauty of their glorious Rhine,
To seek amidst our solemn depths of wood,
Freedom from man, and holy peace with God;
Who first of all their testimonial gave
Against the oppressor—for the outcast slave—
Is it a dream that such as these look down,
And with their blessing our rejoicings crown!

Let us rejoice, that while the Pulpit's door
Is barred against the pleaders for the poor—
While the Church, wrangling upon points of faith,
Forgets her bondmen suffering unto death—
While crafty Traffic and the love of Gain
Unite to forge Oppression's triple chain,
One door is open—and one Temple free—
A resting-place for hunted Liberty!

Where men may speak, unchained and unawed,
High words of Truth, for Freedom and for God,
And when that Truth its perfect work hath done,
And rich with blessings o'er our land hath gone—
When not a slave beneath its yoke shall pine,
From broad Potomac to the far Sabine—
When unto angels at last is given
The silver trumpet of Jubilee in Heaven!

And from Virginia's plains—Kentucky's shade,
And through the dim Florida everglades,
Rises to meet that angel-trumpet's sound,
The voice of millions from their chains unbound—
Then, though this Hall be crumbling in decay,
In strong walls blending with the common clay,
Yet, round the ruins of its strength shall stand
The best and noblest of a ransomed land—
Pilgrims, like those who throng around the shrine
Of Mecca—or of holy Palestine!

A prouder glory shall this ruin own
Than that which lingers round the Parthenon,
Have shall the child of after years be taught
The work of Freedom which his fathers wrought—
Told of the trials of the present hour,
Our weary strife with prejudice and power—
How the high errand quickened woman's soul,

And touched her lip as with the living coal—
How Freedom's martyrs kept their lofty hills,
True and unwavering unto bonds and death—
The pencil's art shall sketch the ruined Hall,
The Muse's garland crown its aged wall,
And History's pen for after times record
Its consecration unto Freedom's God!

From the Bangor Mechanic.
A PARODY.

My country! 'tis for thee,
Dark land of slavery,
For thee, I weep;
Land where the slave has sighed,
Land where he toiled and died,
To serve a tyrant's pride—
For thee, I weep—

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free—
Of liberty—
My native country, weep;
A fast in sorrow keep,
The stain is foul and deep
Of slavery.

From every mountain side,
Upon the ocean's tide,
They call on thee;
Amid thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
I hear a voice which thrills,
Let all go free!

Ariel break every band,
And sound throughout this land
Sweet Freedom's song:
Nogrogs that song shall break,
But all that breathe partake,
And slaves their silence break—
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! to thee,
Author of Liberty,
To thee we pray:
Soon may our land be pure,
Let Freedom's light endure,
And liberty all secure,
Beneath thy sway.

SARAH.
Brewer, April 12, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

"Preach Small."

"Mother," said a little girl seven years old, I could not understand my minister to-day—he said so many hard words. I wish he would preach so that little girls could understand him. Won't he mother?" Yes, I think so, if we ask him. Soon after, her father saw her going to the minister's. "Where are you going Emma?" said he. "I am going over to Mr. —'s to ask him to preach small."

This little incident has taught the pastor of Emma an important lesson on preaching the gospel with simplicity. There is a happy medium between that coarseness which offends, and that refinement which is above comprehension. This medium is the genuine Saxon-English, which is intelligible to all, and offensive to none.

Who is offended with the style of Milton in that noble sonnet on the massacre in Piedmont—with the style of the Liturgy, or that of our English Bible? No one of good taste: for therein we get plain sense in plain Saxon.

Not long since I heard a minister close the last of a series of sermons on the evidences of christianity, thus:—"Now let the infidel go where the owls hoot; and the bats wing their starless flight; but we, when death shall sound our retreat from the shores of mortality, will shuffle off these clogs of clay, lie down quiescent in the grave, and rise to realms of endless day."

That minister preached to a city congregation, and had the reputation of being a very eloquent man; but really, if he had not gone to "the realms of endless day," I should feel desirous of sending Emma with the request that he would preach small. And so I have felt when I have heard a certain good brother in Ohio preach. Instead of brotherly love, he always says, fraternal affection. Why did not Paul say (Heb., xiii, 1), Let fraternal affection continue. And in order, as I suppose to avoid the appearance of egotism, when he rises to preach, he introduces the sermon thus: "We propose in this discourse," &c. Why did not the apostle, for surely he was a modest man, say, "Whereunto we are appointed a preacher, and an apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles?"

To other ears it may sound well; but to my own wit it is more intolerable than egotism.

Not long since I heard a minister telling about the animal economy. Animal economy? thought I; will not his hearers infer that he is speaking about quadrupeds instead of bipeds?

"And this is in accordance with the philosophy of things." My good brother, what do you suppose that plain man in your congregation will understand by the "philosophy of things?" "Preach small,"—smaller, if you would be understood.

Every body understands the Rev. Mr. Hare in his village sermon. "There is hardly a poor person in these parts of England who does not get what our grandfathers would have deemed to be luxuries. I will mention two of these—tea and wheatbread. If any one, a hundred years ago, had foretold that the time would come when every cottage in England would have its tea-pot, and its loaf of wheat bread, he would have been laughed at as a foolish dreamer. Yet the time is come!"

Now what if Mr. Hare had called upon his people to be grateful for so fragrant a beverage (tea), and so farinaceous a luxury (wheat bread), who would have known what was piped or harped? They might have thought themselves called upon to be grateful that the Goths and Vandals were dead, or that such a thing as a steam engine had been invented!

Somewhere I have read an anecdote of an American officer who was peculiar for the quaintness and point with which he gave commands. On one occasion the battle was warm and the event doubtful. The officer saw that his men were shooting over, and instantly darning by the ranks, cried, shin them, boys! shin them! when their leveled muskets moved down the enemy, and gave the Americans victory.

The point of this anecdote may be worthy of a remembrance; for all the world over, he does the wisest execution, who deliberately fires low; and he preaches best, who in the sense above named preaches small.

J. S.

Singular and Interesting Occurrence.

A respectable woman having left her child, an infant of two years of age, to play about the door, till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The child could barely crawl, and she expected to find it at the door. There, however, it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm, called on several of the neighbors, to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless enquiries, the anxiety and tears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents only can judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbors kindly assisted in making strict inquiry in every well-pig-stye, hen-roost, or out of the way corner, for the wandering wean. He was, however, nowhere to be found, and as a last resource, it was resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In

the meantime the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed, one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighboring house, and there, with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious mite to come down—but no, it shook its head and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother was informed by this time that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of the three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddling across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her bosom, and descended with her precious burden in safety, shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.

The Spider.

Astonishing Curiosity.—On the evening of the 13th ult. a gentleman in this village found in his wine cellar, a live striped snake, 9 inches long, suspended between two shelves, by the tail by spider's web. The snake hung so that he could not reach the shelf below him by about an inch; and several large spiders were then upon him sucking his juice. The shelves were about two feet apart; the lower one was just below the bottom of the cellar window, through which the snake probably passed. From the shelf above there was a web in the shape of an inverted cone, 8 or 10 inches in diameter at the top and concentrated to a focus about 6 or 8 inches from the underside of this shelf. From this focus there was a strong cord made of the multiplied thread of spider's web, apparently as large as common sewing silk, and by this cord the snake was suspended.

Upon a critical examination through a magnifying glass, the following curious facts appeared.—The mouth of the snake was fast tied up by a great number of cords wound round it, so tight that he could not run out his tongue. His tail was tied in a knot, so as to leave a small loop or ring, through which the cord was fastened; and the end of the tail above the loop to the length of something like over half an inch was fastened fast to the cord, to keep it from slipping. As the snake hung the length of the cord, from the tail to the focus to which it was fastened, was about six inches; a little above the tail there was observed a round ball about the size of a pea.

Upon inspection, this appeared to be a green fly around which a cord had been fastened to the cords above, and from the rolling side of the ball to keep it from unwinding and letting the snake down. The cord therefore, must have extended from the focus of the web to the shelf below, where the snake was lying when first captured; and being made fast to the loop in his tail, the fly was carried, and fastened about midway to the side of the cord. And then by bowling this fly over, and over, it wound around it, both from above and below, until the snake was raised to the proper height, and then was fastened as before mentioned.

In this situation the poor snake hung, alive, and furnished a continued feast for several large spiders until Saturday afternoon the 16th, when some person, by playing with him, broke the web above the focus, so as to let part of his body rest on the shelf below. In this situation he lingered, the spiders taking no notice of him, until Thursday last, eight days after he was discovered, when some large ants were found devouring his dead body.—Batavia (N. Y. Times).

Education in the Back Woods.

In the late Education Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Johnston, of Carroll, is reported in the Cincinnati Journal to have addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"We are in the habit, said Mr. Johnston, of calling ourselves the most enlightened, intelligent people on earth, but after the developments of this evening respecting Prussia, and even Russia, can we pretend that there is any good foundation for this habitual self-applause? We call our fellow-citizens all enlightened and intelligent, surely calling that they will return the compliment to ourselves; and flattery is more agreeable to human nature than the truth.

"But what is—that has been, the state of common education among us? I well remember when I used to wade three miles over my little knees in snow, to the district school. The population was sparse and poor. Our school house was built of logs, without glass windows, but with plenty of insets between the logs for air and light—our chimney was of wood. It always took the whole time of one boy to pile on fuel enough to keep us any ways warm, and the whole time of another to pour water down the chimney to keep our school house from taking fire.

"Our teacher was a good man, and taught us all he knew. But his attainments were not great. As to astronomy, he never had any idea but that the earth was as flat as the plate on which he ate his breakfast; and as to mathematics, the difference between the numerator and denominator of vulgar fraction, was a mystery of science altogether beyond his depth.

"His plan was to begin with us at 'Booby,' in the spelling book; and go on with us regularly to the story of the 'Fox and the Bramble.' Then in the spring, summer, and fall, we were all set to work in the bushes, clearing up our farms, and before the next winter's school began, it was invariably found that we had all slipped back to 'Booby' again. So it went on from year to year, and such was the only teacher, and such was the only school I ever enjoyed till I went to study law with a gentleman whom I now see in this assembly. But my teacher was a worthy man—peace be to his ashes—it was last autumn, that with tears of grateful recollection, I put fresh sods over his grave."

Twenty Minutes.

The following capital anecdote of the late Charles Matthews, is going the rounds of the newspapers, as from a London periodical. It has doubtless been much improved by the Atlantic voyage, and London transplanting, though it reads quite as well where it originally appeared, a year or two since, in the 'Editor's Table' of the Knickerbocker:—"When I was about leaving Liverpool for America," said Matthews to a professional friend, I asked the Yankee Captain, as we were lying in the stream, what detained us, that we were not off? He answered, the mail sir. I inquired when it was expected? In about twenty minutes," was the reply. In an hour or two the mail came on board; and when we had moved but a little distance, then there was another stop. "What is this for?" said I. "We are waiting for a pilot," quoth the master. "How long before he will be on board?" was my next question. "In about twenty minutes," was the answer again; and so it was all the way over. If there was a gale,

it never was calculated to last more than twenty minutes; that space of time was likewise the estimated duration of a calm; and one poor fellow blue and white with active sea sickness, was told to keep good heart, for it might not last more than twenty minutes! When I arrived at New York, after numerous provoking delays, and had become fairly established at my lodgings, there comes me a writer in hot haste, with 'Mr. Matthews! Mr. Matthews! you can't stay here no longer, sir!—' 'What's the matter?' the reason? 'Why can't it?' 'Cause, sir, the Sheriff has issued his sash-ar-ar, and the red flag is out of the window, and they're gwin' to sell out, sir! 'When must I go?' 'Why, sir, I expect you'd better get must' away in about twenty minutes!' 'And thus,' continued Matthews in his fretful querulous manner, 'was it from the moment I set foot in America. You'd hardly believe it, yet I had just returned from calling to see an old friend, who was very kind to me on my former visit. 'Where is Mr. B.?' said I, to the servant—'He is dead, sir!' 'Dead! dead! How long since he deceased?' 'I should think about twenty minutes, sir!' was the answer. In short, concluded the inimitable mimic; 'there is nothing that cannot be, and is not done, in the U. States in twenty minutes.'

Ashes.

Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beats; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet; just collect as much of it together as you can, the more the better, and spread it over your grass grounds, and see if I am not correct in my assertion. It is said by some people that it is the potash which is in it, that produces the effect, and I strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago, suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary, which cost about five cents a pound, and dissolved it in water, and put it over the grass ground with a watering pot, just for an experiment, and you would have been surprised to see how luxuriously the grass grew where it was put. Now I should like some of the intelligent farmers who take your paper to try an experiment with potash this spring, and inform your readers of the result through the Cabinet. Some say it is excellent for Indian corn. This might also be tried. My object is to make plenty of grass grow, for I find if we can do that, we can accomplish everything we desire in Agriculture, because with that we can feed stock, and by that means make manure, and with plenty of manure, what cannot be done by industrious and intelligent farmers. I say industrious and intelligent, because without these two qualities, a man had better quit farming at once, and try to find out some business soon, that can be carried on to profit without those indispensable qualifications to a farmer; and when the discovery is made, I hope it will be communicated through your paper, for I should like to embark in such a business, as I am well adapted to it by nature.—Farmer's Cabinet.

"Mobs," are generally got up by office holders or office seekers, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M'Adam road 10 miles from town, having seven acres in cultivation, two orchards of Apple and Cherry trees; a stone house with 10 rooms, a cellar and three porches; a stone wood shed, also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other out buildings. The land lies generally well for cultivation, and the soil is good. It is calculated for a dairy farm.

A FARM of 57 acres situated 40 miles from town upon a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation: an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 rooms and a good garden with 30 feet. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A fertile FARM of 160 acres in Switzerland Co., Indiana, having 80 acres in cultivation: a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar; a substantial frame barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees.—The land is level and the soil excellent.

A good FARM of 84 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a road having 60 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick smoke house, a frame barn, a frame cow house for 16 cows, a frame wagon house and other buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced and watered with many springs.

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a road, having 65 acres in culture, two log houses with 3 rooms each, a large frame barn and an extensive orchard of apple and pear trees. The land is good and favorably located for cultivation. It consists of rich bottom and upland.

An excellent FARM of 340 acres, situated upon a good road 8 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered; two good orchards of apple, cherry, pear and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also two comfortable frame houses, two frame barns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm.

A handsome County Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated 4 miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story brick house, containing seven rooms, a kitchen and a cellar; also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other outbuildings; likewise a tenant's House, a commodious new Frame Barn, a Stable and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow or arable land.—The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and composed of the most substantial materials.

A FERTILE FARM of 115 acres, calculated for a country seat, located upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 80 acres in cultivation, an orchard of select fruit trees of various kinds, a garden well laid, a shrubbery of cedar and other evergreens; a frame barn 30 by 30 feet; also a large brick house with seven rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; likewise a tenant's house, a frame cow house, and other outbuildings. The soil is rich, well watered, and located favorably for tillage.

A COUNTRY SEAT with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in culture, the rest in timber. The improvements consist of a frame house with 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good garden with many cedar and other evergreens; and 15 acres of land.

A beautiful ORNATE COTTAGE, situated 6 miles from town upon a good road, having 8 rooms, a cellar, and a porch on three sides; likewise a barn and other outbuildings; also a garden with many cedar and other evergreens; and 15 acres of land.

TWO ACRES OF LAND situated 2 miles from town, upon a M'Adam road, with a brick house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a cistern.

SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanon road 7 miles from town, with 30 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 70 to 80 trees, and several springs. The land is rich and rolling. It has several eligible building spots.

A desirable FARM of 230 acres situated 5 miles from town, upon a good road, having 180 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice graded fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and raspberry beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms, also a milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house and frame stables and cow house. The land is very fine and consists of fertile bottom and upland. It is a very fine farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery and market garden.

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